didate for Vice President, and then adjourn till 2 p. m.; which motion was withdrawn. Col. Black, of Pennsylvania, having the floor,

marks pledging Pennsylvania to constant de-votion to the Union. His remarks were well

The resolution endorsing the present Ad ministration was then introduced by Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts.

The resolution being put, some "noes" responded, but the President declared the vote nanimous in the affirmative,

Mr. Peck, of Michigan, said he protested against such a decision. He would never con-sent that the great Northwest should be slandered and stulrified by the supposition that she endorsed the Administration of Mr. Pierce. Mr. Wright of Pennsylvania, hoped that the

majority report on New York should be stricken from the minutes; and, in order that all differences might be settled, he would offer a resolution recommending both sections to agree upon bolding a State convention to settle upon an organization and make preparations for the nomination of a single electoral ticket.

Judge Beardsley (on the part of the hards)

assured the convention that the National De-mocratic party of New York would work cheerfully and persistently for the success of the ticket, for the union of both parties, and healing past difficulties.

Mr. Ludlow expressed similar views on the

part of the softs. Governor Seymour rose and made an able and conciliatory speech, alluding to the time

when the Democracy of New York was united. and promising to return to those halcyon days. The resolutions were then adopted, and the

convention adjourned till 2 p. m. Afternoon Session.

On reassembling, a resolution pledging all the constitutional powers of the government to the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, was adopted by aves 205, navs 85. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candicise doubtful constitutional powers. date for Vice President, with the following

V. Brown, of Tenn..... Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas.....

John C. Breckinridge, of Ky., was unanimously After the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge,

Charleston was fixed upon as the place for

holding the next National Convention.

The National Committee was appointed.

The Convention adopted a resolution authorizing the casting of lots for the New York member of the Committee, but the Softs declined participating in the game of chance, and Augustus Schell being the only name in the hat was elected. The Convention then dent made an eloquent speech

Closing of the Convention

no additional business of importance except to select the National Committee and fix upon-Charleston, South Carolina, as the place of meeting for the Democratic National Convention of 1860. It then adjourned sine die.

The ontside scenes since the nomination were extremely rich. There was an impromptu opposite the Convention Hall, which was addressed by Pierre Soule and Captain Rynders. The Keystone Club paraded with a band and their big flag. All the Buchanan men were in ecstacies. Men paraded with evergreen wreaths and "Buchanan" on their ats. Buchanan songs were improvised and le greatest excitement prevailed.

This morning thousands left the city by rail-Ond trains and steamboats, all of which were ted aspect.

the final balloting for the Vice Presidency yes-

terday afternoon was as follows:
Mr. Breckinridge being loudly called for, took the stand amid deafening cheers, and said the result was quite unexpected to him, and he had no words to express the profound gratitude he felt for this mark of honor and confidence from the Democrats of the United nomination he could only say that Mr. Buchanan had lived down detraction and calumnighest honor that could be conferred on an American citizen.

He desired to say generally, that he was a nominated he should never do anything to for- any friend of our political institutions. feit the high trust reposed in him.

Mr. Preston, of Ky., being called for, spoke at length and eloquently of the honor conferred ticket, and work bravely for its success.

committee of nine to inform the nominees of their nomination. Carried.

Adopted unanimously.

The chairman of the committee on organization then reported the name of the committee to appoint a Democratic General Committee: also, a resolution naming Charleston, S. C., as the place of holding the next Convention, the time to be fixed by the National Committee. Also, that the State Convention to be held in New York have authority to nominate a dele- the Constitution.

gation from that State on the National Democratic Committee. Judge Beardsley, of New York, asked the Convention to adopt all resolutions except that one authorizing the State committee in New York to appoint a member of the national committee. Leave New York to manage her own quarrels in her own way. He moved to strike out that resolution.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, said if that portion of the report was so unimportant why oppose its adoption? It is proposed by that United States, and from a corrupting system resolution that in the first State Convention they shall have the power to select a member of the committee. He hoped that the resolution would prevail. He had offered to the Hards the names of Governor Seymour and Mr. Dean Richmond as the members of the committee; both had been rejected.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, proposed that each delegation from New York appoint a member for the committee, and that the chairman of out on their obvious meaning and import. this Convention be authorized to draw lots to see which shall be the member.

A delegate from Maryland suggested the name of Aaron Ward as the member of the upon the Democracy of this country, as the committee, deeming it unworthy of the charac-

The motion to draw lots was sustained, but to go into the game of chance. There being therefore but one name in the hat, that of

was then tendered to the Secretary and the Union as it should be-in the full expancitizens of Cincinnati, and then the convention

Col. Black, of Pennsylvania, having the returned thanks for the unanimous vote which had been cast for James Buchanan, in his remade an eloquent speech in support of the acadjourned sine die.

> PLATFORM OF THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY AS ADOPTED BY THE CINCINNATI CON-VENTION. Resolved, That the American Democracy

tion of the convention.

place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people. Resolved, That we regard this as a distinct tive feature of our creed which we are proud to maintain before the world as a great element

in a form of government springing from and upheld by a popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the vote of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the

popular credulity.

Resolved, Therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of the Union through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, convening together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative gov-ernment, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people the decla rations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the federal government is one liberal powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exer-

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of in-

thority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improve ments, or other State purposes; nor would 13 such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the inhimself, Mr. Preston of Kentucky, and others jury of another portion of our common counmade speeches, congratulating the Convention try; that every citizen and every section of and the Democratic party upon the singular the country has a right to demand and insist unanimity exhibited in the nomination, and upon an equality of rights and privileges, and the amicable adjustment of the differences in a complete and ample protection of persons New York, &c., &c. eign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs

6. That Congress has no power to charter adjourned sine die. Subsequently the Presi- National Bank; that we believe such an insti tution one of deadly hostility to the best interest of our country, dangerous to our republican in-stitutions and the liberties of the people, and In the afternoon session the Convention did | calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the peo ple; and that the results of Democratic legisation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all busi ness pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from all banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the overnment and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the ar loaded. The city will speedily resume its oppressed of every nation, have ever been carlinal principles in the Democratic faith, and The closing business of the convention after every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper States. He did not intend to make a speech, but only to return thanks from his heart for the honor done him. With regard to the first to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation ny, and was now about to be crowned with the thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and States' Right delegate, and that he trusted, if endanger the stability and permanency of the elected to the high office for which he had been Union, and ought not to be countenanced by Union, and ought not to be countenanced by

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and on his friend and upon his State by this nomi- therefore the Democratic party of the Union, nation, and said that 20,000 old line whigs, standing on this national platform, will abide who, like himself, could not stultify themselves by and adhere to a faithful execution of the with know nothing nonsense, would vote the acts known a the compromise measures settled by Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the from service or labor included; which act benominations made by the Convention, pledging Indiana by a large majority, and Mr. Richard of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity there and efficient control which we have a right to son, of Illinois, moved the appointment of a to, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or

Resolved, That the Democratic party will re-Mr. Wright, of Pa., moved a vote of thanks sist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or lations which it may suit our policy to establish to the President and officers of the Convention. out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may

> be made. Resolved. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the na-tional objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the pas-sage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominion of the Bank of the of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia reso tial issues have been allowed to attain a lutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of dangerous supremacy, we recognise in the Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its upon the Constitution as its basis; and that it is the party which above all others has,

That in view of the condition of the popular institution in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility committee, deeming it unworthy of the character and dignity of the convention to draw such lots.

party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continu-Mr.Ludlow, on the part of the Softs, declined ing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant

sion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The first part of the report embraces the general principles of the last Convention, and re-affirms the Baltimore platform of 1852. It then proceeds as follows:

AND WHEREAS, since the foregoing declaration was numerously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusive ly Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its rela-

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well-considered declarations of ormer Conventions upon the sectional issue of lomestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agita-tion, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and

Resolved, That, claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerndomestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union, non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conven-tions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of annexed with a republican form of Govern-

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the

Resolved, That, in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acand sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby to sustain and advance among us conmonopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, measures of 1850, and embodied in the laws and the compromises of the Constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great

Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic question whatever; that the time bas come when the people of the United States should declare themselves in favor of free seas, of progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations place their moral influence by the side of their successful

example. Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; that their bearing and import should admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Resolved, That a great highway of Nature, as well as the assent of these States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has been marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and ments realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; claim over it; that no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress; nor should we allow any interference with the rewith the Government of States within whose dominion it lies; that we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in

the adjustment of all questions arising out of it. Resolved, That, in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the oceanic isthmus.

Resolved. That the Democratic party expect of the next Administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico; to maintain a dency in the Gulf of Mexico; to maintain a permanent protection, of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised upon the soil, and the com-modities created by the industry of the people encroachment on the part of grasping Euroof our Western valleys and the Union at large.

PLATFORM OF JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"Resolved, That in the present distracted condition of parties, in which sectional and parthe basis of their peace and happiness; to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to, the success of the general system; and to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction.

"Resolved, That by the general consent of the the member of the general Committee.

The usual vote of thanks of the convention

The usual vote of thanks of the convention to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the convention to embrace and up

their public deliberations, a degree of virtue and a practical statesmanship to which the history of the world affords no parallel; that in no part of the Federal compact is the wisdom of our Fathers more conspicuous, than in leaving the whole question of slavery to the Statesin their separate capacities, and that in the provision for the re-delivery of fugitives escaped from labor or service, they demonstrated a sense of justice, an appreciation of the value of the Union, an attachment to its preservation, an avoidance of one-sided philanthropy and impracticable theories of government, which present a proper example for the guidance and

imitation of us their descendants.

"Resolved, That we look only to the Constitution, and the exposition thereof which has been afforded by the practices of the Democratic ad ministrations, for the chart of our policy. That these constitute, until the fundamental law is changed by methods which itself provides, the highest law of our obedience as citizens; and that we utterly discard that particular and exaggerated sympathy, the attempt to carry which into practice is at the peril of our dear est interests as a nation, and threatens the infliction of evils of tenfold magnitude to thosewhich it proposes to heal.

"Resolved, That the equality of the States is

the vital element of the Constitution itself, and that all interference with the rights of the States, by those who seek to disregard the sacred guarantees of the past, and by all others, should be rebuked with the same spirit that would dencunce and repudiate all attempts to erect odious distinctious between those who are entitled to share the blessings and benefits of our free institutions.

"Resolved, That the effort to direct the power of the government by anti-slavery agitations, under the various names and phases of Free-Soilism, Anti-Nebraskaism, Fusionism, and Republicanism, and by interfering with the rights of conscience in establishing a religious test as a qualification for office, by the secret oath-bound society of the Know-nothings, is opposed both to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and to the earnest teachings and practice of its earliest and most honored administrators.

"Resolved, That we are now as ever unalterably opposed to the doctrines and designs of all organizations which contemplate the overthrow of the civil and religious rights of the citizen, which, like the equality of the States, is a sacred and inalienable right, never to be interfered with by factious parties and reckless legislation, without a subversion of the primary objects of our political system, and a repudiation of the guarantees of the past, and the hopes of the future.
"Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known

as the Missouri Compromise act, and the passage of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress performed a work of patriotic sacrifice, in meeting the demands of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

"Resolved, That this legislation cannot be deemed unnecessary, but that it was expedient to meet the questions of which it disposed, and this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of which could never admit of a more easy settleembracing, in peace and harmony, every future ment than at present. That we recognize in American State that may be constituted or it the application to the Territories of the United States of the rule of 'equal and exact justice to all men,' of all sections of the Confederacy, which was designed by the framer of our Government, and which was defined as one of its essential principles by the immortal Jefferson.

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, following the counsel of some of the wisest statesmen of the North and South, were ready on more than one occasion in the past to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, so as to make it the basis of a final settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories; but when this proposition was rejected, in 1848, on the ground that it involved an undue concession to the South, by the very men. quiring citizenship in our own land, a high who now clamor for a restoration of the Missouri line, there seemed to be but one wise alternative left, and that was to refer the whole question of slavery in the Territories to the people thereof, to be regulated as they may organizing the Territories of Kansas and Ne-

From the Pennsylvanian

The Democratic Platform. The Cincinnati Convention has settled the platform question in a manner which no doubt will prove highly satisfactory to the Democrats everywhere, and to the country generally. All the old landmarks of the party have been preserved, and the honored principles, the justice and wisdom of which have been so clearly established by the unerring tests of experience and time, re-affirmed. On the new issues which have recently arisen, there has been no equivocation. They have been met in a bold, frank, and fearless manner. Bravely and undisguisedly has our banner been unfurled, inscribed in plain, clear colors with our doctrines. so that all may know what faith we profess, and on what planks we mean to stand or fall,

as the people in their sovereign majesty, may decide Now, as in the days of Jefferson, we proclaim our unfaltering devotion to the great cause of civil and religious liberty, and our "undying hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man." We determinedly oppose the selfish and unjust design of robbing this country of its ennobling characteristicconstitutes one of the most important achieve- that of being an asylum for the down-trodden and oppressed people of every clime. We will resist with all our energies the base attempt to practically nullify that noble feature of the Constitution which forbids the establishment of religious tests for office, and to invade the prerogatives of the Deity himself, by arrogantly assuming the right to punish free American citizens for exercising the sacred and inalienable right of exercising their own judgment in selecting a method of worshipping their Creator.

The principles of self-government, as em-bodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, has also been unanimously endorsed by the Democratic National Convention. Founded upon the eter-nal principles of justice, and embodying as it does the very issue upon which the battles of the Revolution were fought and American Independence won, however rudely the doctrine may be now assailed, its final triumph will be so complete, that in after years not a tongue

will question it. On the new questions connected with our

pean powers. The deep cherished feeling of opposition to the designs of Great Britain on Central America, and the desire to preserve free and unrammelled our communication with California and Oregon, are expressed by the Convention. Taken as a whole, the platform embodies a a chart by which a Democratic President can safely steer the ship of State through any emergency which may arise, and embraces a sement of the Government of this country, of which every Democrat may well feel proud, and every patriot contemplate with approval.

WASHINGTON CITY.-It is very fashionable to abuse Washington city, because occasionally scenes of disorder and ruffishism are seen there. From a long residence at the National Capital, we can say that such scenes form no part of Washington society. They are neither natural nor congenial to the people who live there, for proof of which we have only to look to the actors in such scenes. They belong generally, to

Washington Sentinel.

BEVERLEY TUCKER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JAMES BUCHANAN

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

OF PENNSYLVANIA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY.

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months, will be at the usual rates—\$1 per square for the first three insertions, and twenty five cents

We devote so large a space in our columns to extracts from other papers showing the temper and spirit with which the nominations have been received, that we have little room for editorial. Indeed such is the character of the matter occupying our columns, that our readers will have little occasion for regret. We need scarcrly call attention to the speeches of General Cass, Judge Douglas and President Pierce, they have in them that which will com mand universal perusal.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The nomination of this gentleman for Vice President reached us after a portion of our last paper had been worked off, so that we were unable to announce it in the whole edition. It will henceforth appear at the head of our columns as a name worthy to be thus associated with that of Pennsylvania's distinguish-

It will not be deemed invidious in us towards any of the distinguished names put in of this statement: nomination for the Vice Presidency, to say, that the nomination of Mr. BRECKINGIDGE is Keitt stood with one hand flourishing a large in every respect a proper one, giving strength cane to keep off any person disposed to interto and commanding the support of the whole party. He is young, it is true, but ripe in information and experience, and possessing all jecting from between the flaps of his coat. thereby to sustain and advance among us con-stitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all, Government as recognized in the compromise the man and give promise for the statesman. It is a nomination eminently fit to be made.

The simple, naked, undisguised fact, that the only hope of defeat to the Democratic party by its opponents, rests upon their ability to excite the bitterest and most unappeasable hate between the different sections of the Union, should of itself secure to the Democratic party the support of every man faithful to honor and to the Constitution.

The worst aspect of the matter is, that this bitter discord is sought to be engendered for no adequate or real cause whatsoever. It is gotten up wholly on false pretences. Facts are deliberately manufactured to order and for the express purpose of inflaming the minds of The Democratic Candidate for President. people of different sections against each other. Causes for collision are courted, and, when they will not offer themselves, the very clergy, who are infected with this treasonable plague- and Pierce having withdrawn the names of If he has not enough to counterbalance the spot, set themselves to work to control and to these gentlemen from the canvass, the nominacontrive circumstances which shall compel collision, bloodshed, and wide-spread discord. Commanding presses, whose innumerable sheets are scattered over the land, and as with ten sitions. He has lately returned from England, millions of tongues, discourse sedition, mutual where he has resided several years as the Minhate, violations of law and the Constitution.

up as virtuous, and every possible means is to be resorted to to weaken the mutual respect Union towards each other—so to loosen the bonds of brotherhood, that they will, by their ability and discretion.—Syracuse Standard. own weight, fall asunder.

The extraordinary circumstance of the whole matter is, that not one of those States, or of those individuals, who are so unremitting in their deeds of evil, so ferocious in hunting down the Constitution and the equality of the some man upon whom their incendiary missiles tion, adduce a single instance of the infringement of any right of any of those States, or any terest in his fortunes.

He is nominated; and they feel that they feel that they of those individuals, or of any injury done to their interests, or of any meditated wrong to are beaten! His reputation is too solid for them in any manner, shape or form whatso-

With this great truth transparent to every eve that will look upon it, is it not passing, passing strange, how madness rules the hour? What are the real causes which have aroused to turbulence the passions of a whole nation? Do the citizens of Massachusetts or of Ohio Atlas. or of any free State complain of the violation of their constitutional rights, as legally and propositions applicable to the manage- authoritatively expounded, or that their inter- tured for the purpose. It is a splendid work of esta are unfairly and injuriously affected? No. There is no pretence of either. What, then, is the mighty cause which so violently and dangerously agitates a whole nation? Is the obiect of the contest about to begin to repeal the law withdrawing the Missouri restriction? No; and did not cost one franc, and yet the writing there is no pretence of such a purpose.

The alpha and the omega, the sum and substance of all the occasion for the extraordimary spectacle of a whole people inflamed to fury with each other is, that the people of Kansas, in the untrammelled exercise of their [New York Express. | rights, and their own judgment, are to be al- eighty stoves, to go to Turkey.

lowed to determine for themselves what is best for themselves, and what constitution is most acceptable to themselves, yet conforming to the requisitions of the Constitution.

There is in fact none other or material substantive ground upon which this excitement

To contest the matter on this, the true and only real ground, is to surrender the victory without a battle to the friends of the Constitu-

It is this knowledge of the evident weakness of their cause, of its utterly untenable position, which has induced the cunning and wicked leaders in this warfare upon the peace and prosperity of the country, as well as of the sanctity of the Constitution, to get up ten thousand side issues, and by the power of their steam presses so to fill the whole atmosphere with a mist of falsehood, like a vapor, distorting objects to the sight.

The inconceivable audacity of misrepresentation of the plainest facts, and the ready manufacture of frightful falsehoods, the very thought of which would make a conscientious man shudder and revolt at their mere conception, form the very staple of their discourses in print and by speech.

The most furious denunciations are made of whole communities for no wrong done or alleged to be intended to themselves by these denunciators; but, simply because they disapprove of slavery, they consider all means foul and poisonous, as justifiable in every transaction with communities in their own country permitting it.

Reason must soon resume her sway, and its breath will blow off these distorting mists which give rise to such unfortunate misapre-

OUR CITY.

The new Mayor, Doct. WM. B. MAGRUDER. took the oath of office yesterday, according to the charter, in presence of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council; previous to which, he made a short address declaring his intention to execute the laws with impartiality and intimated that the high and well informed merited greater punishment for violating laws than the low and ignorant classes of the com

He invoked the aid of all good citizens in sustaining the authorities in the execution of their duties, deprecated the evils which have arisen from the frequent assemblages of the youth in the streets at night, and called upon all Parents and Guardians to see to their households in this matter, assuring them of his determination to enforce the law which forbids minors running with the Fire Apparatus.

All who love the peace and quiet of the city, without respect to party, wish him success.

"STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS."-We see travelling the rounds of the Republican papers, a statement furnished the Boston Journal by a Dr. Bunting, of Montreal, who claims to have been "an eye-witness" of the assault upon Senator Sumper. The following is a part

"While this assault was progressing, Mr. on, and making no movement towards the as

It is hardly necessary for us to inform our readers that every word of this is false. Senator Donglas was not in the Senate chamber occupied no such position as is attributed to him. The Dr. Bunting who makes the statement is an imposter, swindler and villain, altoextended notice from us. We expect to hear of him next as "Lieutenant Colonel" Bunting, direct from Kansas, where he was an eye-wit legs. ness of the "burning of Lawrence!"-Providence Post.

sylvania, by the Cincinnati Convention on the seventeenth ballot. The friends of Douglas

tion of Mr. Buchanan was unanimous. Mr. Buchanan is one of the ablest statesmen in the United States, and has served his counister of the United States to the Court of St. James, with credit to himself and honor to his The whole country is to be embroiled in the country. As a Senator in Congress from his most bitter warfare, alienation of feeling preached native State, and Secretary of State under Jas K. Polk, he gained a reputation second to none of our ablest State-men, and if elected, (as he probably will be,) he will bring an amount of and confidence of the several portions of this talent and experience to the post that will ena-

A Discomfitted Opposition.

Never was an opposition so "dumb founded" by a nomination, as are the American and know-nothing factions, by the turn of affairs at Cincinnati. They had counted upon a new man, or upon

States, could, to save themselves from perdi. and their heavy batteries could be plied. Expecting the defeat of Mr. Buchanan, they had

> their artillery. He stands too high for their reach, and the foundations of his strength are dug too low for their arts of sapping and mining to avail them.
> It is but a little while ago since the Whig party turned its face to the wall and died. All hat remains of the divided family that quarrel over its inheritance, is to turn their despairing

faces to each other and curse .- Albany (N. Y.) A Costly Inkstand.-The inkstand used by the plenipotentiaries was specially manufac-

A Cheap Inkstand .- The inkstand used by Thomas Jefferson in writing the Declaration of American Independence was a common one, will stand long after the Paris Treaty has been buried in the rubbish of fallen despotism, and the names of the enemies of political and religious liberty have been forgotten .- Darke County Democrat.

.. A foundry in Nashua, New Hampshire has just received an order for one hundred and Judge Douglas and the Democratic National Convention

On Thursday last Judge Douglas addressed the subjoined despatches to Hon. W. A. Richardson, a member of the Illinois delegation in the Democratic National Convention. We give these despatches in the order they were written and forwarded by telegraph.-Union.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1856.

DEAR SIB: From the telegraphic reports in the newspapers I fear that an embittered state of feeling is being engendered in the convention, which may endanger the harmony and success of our party. I wish you and all my friends to bear in mind that I have a thousandfold more anxiety for the triumph of our principles than for my own personal elevation. It the harmony of our party, or the success of the cause, I hope you will not hesitate to take the step. Especially it is my desire that the action of the convention will imbody and express the wishes, feelings, and principles of the Democracy of the republic; and hence, if Mr. Pierce, or Mr. Buchanan, or any other eminent states man who is faithful to the great issues involved in the contest, shall receive a majority of the convention, I earnestly hope that all of my friends will unite in insuring him two-thirds, and then in making his nomination unanimous. Let no personal considerations disturb the harmony of the party or endanger the triumph of our principles. S. A. DOUGLAS. Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, Burnett House, Cincinnati, Obio.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1856—9, a. m. Dear sir: I have just read so much of the platform as relates to the Nebraska bill and the slavery question. The adoption of that noble resolution by the unanimous vote of all the States accomplishes all the objects I had in view in permitting my name to be used before the convention. If agreeable to my friends, I would much prefer exerting all my energies to elect a tried statesman on that platform to being the nominee myself. At all events, do not let my name be used in such manner as to

disturb the harmony of the party or endanger the success of the work so nobly begun.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois,

Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, June, 5, 1856-97 p. m. MASHINGTON, June, 5, 1850—34 p. m.
Mr. Buchanan having received a majority of
the convention, is, in my opinion, entitled to
the nomination. I hope my friends will give
effect to the voice of the majority of the party.
S. A. DOUGLAS.
Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois,

Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio. Hon. W. A. Richardson. The nomination of this distinguished National

Democrat by the democracy of Ilinois, as a candidate for governor, is hailed throughout the South with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction. It is a good omen of the future. So long as the democratic party at the North sustain and elevate to office such men as belong to the class of which Wm. A. Richardson is a noble representative the Union will be safe. In the long protracted struggle for Speaker the whole South could not have looked on and manifested more interest for the triumph of one of her own favorite sons than she did for the triumph of Wm. A. Richardson-the friend and father of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the House of Re presentatives. All honor to the gallant demo-cracy of Illinois, who know how to appreciate true merit and to reward it.—Little Rock (Arkansas) True Democrat.

The Boomerang.

This curious weapon, peculiar to the natives of Austrailia, has often proved a puzzler to men of science. It is a piece of carved wood nearly in the form of a crescent, 30 to 40 inches long, pointed at both ends, and the corner quite sharp. The mode of using it is as singular as the weapon. Ask a black to throw it so as to let it fall at his feet, and away it goes full 40 yards before him, skimming along the surface at 3 to During the attack, Senator Douglas stood with in five feet of Mr. Sumner, in a free and easy position, with both hands in his pockets, his hat on, and making no movement towards the as.

4 feet from the ground, when it will suddenly rise in the air 40 or 60 feet, describing a curve, and finally drop at the feet of the thrower. During its course it revolves with great rapidity on a pivot, with a whizzing noise. It is wonso barbarous a people should have invented so singular a weapon, which sets laws of progression at defiance. It is very dangerous tor Douglas was not in the Senate chamber for an European to try to project it at any when the assault was committed, and Mr. Keitt object, as it may return and strike himself. In a native's hand it is a formidable weapon, striking without the projector being seen; like the Irishman's gun, shooting around the corner, as well as strait forward. It was invented to gether too well known in this city to need an extended notice from us. We expect to hear with certainty, and though a copse intervene between the hunter and the animal, the Boome rang comes around the corner and breaks his

How WATCHES ARE MADE IN SWITZERLAND. The Democratic Candidate for President.

The telegraph yesterday brought news of the property of all ages, having a part consigned to each; others put the plates and wheels together, and when a great number are ready the master fills a couple of bags and loads the back of a mule. weight, he puts on a couple of large che se, and so he goes to the market in the village or small town and offers his goods to little master watchmakers, called escapement makers and finishers, who complete the movement. Now these cottagers are almost all freeholders, and possess small plots of land attached to their houses, which they cultivate in the summer season, and in the winter they shut themselves up with their families and work during the inclement season, with snow on the ground many feet deep, which lasts three or four months, and when fine weather again appears the travellers go and buy the movements and case them in silver or gold. A family of six children will keep themselves respectably for the same ex-pense as a single workman in London. Not only the children work, nay, the dog turns a wheel, and puts in motion a lathe or a pair of bellows. For instance, at Geneva, where every thing is dearer than in the mountains, the labor is twenty-five per cent. dearer. Consequently, in England, with heavy rent and taxes, and the dearness of the common necessaries, it is impossible to compete with the Swiss manufacturers.

CANADIAN MINISTRY .- The Legislative Assembly of Canada have been some days discussing the motion of Mr. Dotion, declaring a want of confidence in the new ministry. At half-past twelve o'clock, on Friday night, the question was taken, and resulted in a majority four in favor of the Government. It is un derstood that the ministry, as now constituted, will go on with the public business.

A Young Lawyer's Farewell to his Office on Leaving for Nicaragua.

BY JOHN H. NEW.

Farewell to ye walls, web-bearded and boary, Where I've dosed o'er Kent and snored o'er Story, Where each client that entered but too plainly saw A youth, like necessity, that knew no law. art in the style of the first empire, and the cost is estimated at eleven thousand francs.—English paper.

Farewell to ye papers, unstained as a sword, Ere the calves of the owner it neatly has bored; And ye many-formed bills, ne'er freeding a fee, That, undrawn by myself, have been drawn

Farewell to ye bottles, not of wine, but of ink, Too covered with dust for my pen e'en to drink; And ye cards, not for play, but profes ional hair, I hat unlike the cars, for the weightiest men wait. Farewell to ye all, a Walker beckons me on. Where an action once filed is sure to be won; Where each suitor is suited without an appeal, And the code, most in practice, incres one to steel.

..... The estimated value of the property belonging to Trinity church corporation, New York, is ten million dollars.